

RURAL DISTRICT OF
MARLBOROUGH and RAMSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1952

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OF THE
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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the year 1952, on the public health of the District.

The population of the District as estimated by the Registrar General was 9940 in 1952 ; and the excess of births (180) over deaths (144) was 66, which gives a rate for natural increase of 6.6 per 1000 population.

There were 180 (88 male and 92 female) births which gives a rate per 1000 population of 19.6, corrected for purposes of comparison. The birth rate for the administrative county during 1952 was 15.2 and that for England and Wales for the same period, 15.3 respectively, per 1000 population.

The death rate for the District based on 114 (56 males and 58 female deaths) and corrected for comparability was 9.9 per 1000 population. The England and Wales death rate was 11.3, and that for the administrative county, 10.2 per 1000 population for the same period. The death rate for infants under one year (infant mortality rate) was 11.1 per 1000 live births during 1952 ; corresponding figures for the administrative county were 21.8 and for England and Wales 27.6 per 1000 live births. There were actually only two such deaths, both under four weeks of age.

Among the death rates for special causes, tuberculosis with 3 deaths gave a rate of 0.30 per 1000 population ; pneumonia with 4 deaths gave a rate of 0.4 per 1000 population and cancer death rate based on 14 deaths was 1.4 per 1000 population.

The proportional mortality rates for the principal causes of death were : heart and circulatory diseases, other than coronary disease, 34.2 per cent. ; coronary disease 14.9 per cent. ; vascular lesions of the nervous system 14.0 per cent. ; pneumonia and bronchitis 5.3 per cent. ; cancer 4.4 per cent. and tuberculosis 2.6 per cent.

There were no deaths from influenza. There were two deaths as the result of motor vehicle accidents.

The oldest age at death was 92 years (male) and 95 years (female). The average age at death for *ages 65 years and over* was about 78 years for both sexes.

Notifications of infective diseases numbered 135 which comprise mainly, dysentery (50), whooping cough (42), pneumonia (11), measles (10) and food poisoning (9). There were in addition 5 notifications of puerperal fever, 3 erysipelas, 3 scarlet fever, and one each in respect of undulant (abortus) fever and meningitis.

The *incidence rates* of notifiable diseases in the Rural District during 1952 per 1000 population were : dysentery 5.0 ; whooping cough 4.2 ; pneumonia 1.1 ; measles 1.0 ; food poisoning 0.9 ; scarlet fever and erysipelas each 0.3. Corresponding rates in England and Wales give 2.6 for whooping cough ; 0.72 for pneumonia and 0.13 for food poisoning. The rate per 1000 total births of puerperal fever in the Rural District was 27.3, while that for England and Wales was 17.9 on the same basis.

Diphtheria immunization figures for 1952 show that 166 children under 15 years of age were inoculated primarily, as against 90 in 1951 and 97 in 1950. Of this number 142 were immunized below 5 years of age, 90 of whom were under 1 year old. There is a decline in the trend of numbers immunized under 5 years of age during the last ten years.

Other relevant data are to be found in the body of this report which is followed by the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

It gives me great pleasure to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from the staff and my colleagues at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK MACKAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1953.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	R. MACKAY, M.D., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspector	K. F. HUDSON, M.S.I.A., A.R.SAN.I.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	....	....	94511
Number of Parishes	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Population mid-1952, as estimated by the Registrar							
General	....	....	....	....	....	Total	9940
Number of inhabited houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	3100
Number of new houses erected in 1952 :—							
By Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
By Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	....	£47300
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	£193

VITAL STATISTICS

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births	88	92	180
Legitimate	86	87	173
Illegitimate	2	5	7
Still Births	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Live Birth Rate	....	....	19.6
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	....	....	15.3
Number of deaths from all causes	56	58	114
Death Rate	....	....	9.9
Death Rate for England and Wales	....	....	11.3
Deaths of Infants under one year :—			
Total	—	2	2
Legitimate	—	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Infant Death Rate per 1000 live births	....	....	11.1
Infant Death Rate for England and Wales	....	....	27.6

NOTE :

The number of births, still-births, and deaths are those registered during 1952 after adjustment has been made for inward and outward transfers.

*BIRTH RATE: INFANT DEATH RATE: TOTAL DEATH
RATE, etc.—1952*

	<i>Marlborough and Ramsbury R.D.</i>	<i>Administrative County</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Birth Rate (per 1000 pop.)	19.60	15.20	15.3
Death Rate (per 1000 pop.)	9.90	10.20	11.3
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year (per 1000 live births)	11.10	21.80	27.6
Death Rates—Special Causes (per 1000 pop.) :—			
Tuberculosis	0.30	0.19	0.24
Cancer	1.40	1.67	—
Pneumonia	0.40	—	0.47

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of infective disease notifications was 135 in 1952 as compared with 273 in 1951, and 134 in the previous year. The diseases showing the greatest incidence were dysentery (50), whooping cough (42), pneumonia (11) and food poisoning (9). Other important notifications were puerperal pyrexia (5) and meningitis and undulant (abor-tus) fever one notification each.

Dysentery occurred mainly in Ramsbury where 40 were notified ; the remainder were reported from Broad Hinton (6) and Chisbury (4).

The month of greatest incidence was March with 35 notifications ; there were 6 in April and 5 in August. Food poisoning (8 notifications) occurred in Broad Hinton in October ; there was 1 case in Ramsbury in January.

There were no deaths from infective disease, other than 3 from tuberculosis, during 1952, in the Rural District.

Human anthrax occurred on one occasion during the year ; this disease was made notifiable in the Marlborough and Ramsbury Rural District by order.

TUBERCULOSIS

Nine cases of tuberculosis (5 respiratory) were notified during the year.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	9
Whooping Cough	18	8	3	4	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	42
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
Dysentery	1	3	35	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	50
Pneumonia	2	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	11
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Abortus Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL	26	17	42	12	6	3	2	8	3	9	6	10	144

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS), 1952

Disease	Total	Age (Years)												
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Unknown
Food Poisoning	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	42	3	7	4	5	5	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	10	-	-	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	50	-	1	2	2	1	18	5	3	6	5	5	2	-
Pneumonia	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	1
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Abortus Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	135	5	11	6	10	8	43	7	7	12	6	12	7	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

These services are rendered by the County Medical Officer's department as Local Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Immunizations are carried out at welfare clinics, and at schools under the direct control of the County Medical Officer by the County Medical Staff, and by general medical practitioners who also perform all vaccinations against smallpox on a patient-doctor basis by arrangement.

The County Medical Officer's department notifies mothers when the infant is three months old, and Health Visitor 'follow up' acts as a further stimulus, and also to ascertain whether consent is withheld, and to supplement information about infants who may have been vaccinated but not recorded and so on. Birth notifications are used as a basis for conducting this enquiry, and the register is kept up to date by record cards returned by the family doctor, supplemented by the Health Visitors' enquiries.

166 primary inoculations were made against diphtheria in 1952 of whom 90 were under 1 year of age, 52 between 1 and 5 years of age, and 24 between 5 and 15 years of age. There were in addition 222 re-inoculations during the year. There were 180 live births in the Rural District in 1952.

The following numbers were immunized during the last ten years.

Age (Years)	Year										Total
	1943	'44	'45	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	
0-5	150	97	152	98	101	149	77	94	65	142	1125
5-15	57	8	44	16	47	74	53	3	25	24	351
Total	207	105	196	114	148	223	130	97	90	166	1476

The total number of children recorded as having been primarily immunized in the period 1943-52 in the Rural District forms a considerable proportion of the live births (1931) registered in the District during the same period. The trend of immunization in children under 5 years of age is, nevertheless, downwards during this period.

93 infants (under 1 year) out of 180 live births were vaccinated in the Rural District in 1952. This proportion is too low.

HOUSING

The work of the health department under this heading has not materially changed during 1952, and again included investigations in connection with overcrowding and the allocation of housing accommodation. There have been in addition specific calls on the staff in connection with statutory work under the Housing Act and home visits in

Connection with infective disease investigations. In common with other localities, sub-standard housing has continued in use for want of adequate accommodation and the supervision of unsatisfactory housing has been a prominent feature of the departmental work also during 1952.

The housing available still falls short of the demand and efforts must perforce thus be directed towards conserving any accommodation that can be reasonably used even if in the existing circumstances it falls far short of the standards of adequacy laid down by legislation.

WATER SUPPLY

The public supplies in the Rural District are adequate in quality and quantity. These are chlorinated and periodic laboratory analysis give consistently good results. A typical specimen is as follows :—

<i>Chemical :</i>		<i>Parts per 100,000</i>	
Reaction	Alkaline pH 7.3		
Saline and free Ammonia	....	....	Nil
Organic (or "albuminoid") ammonia			Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate			
in two hours at 27deg.C	....	....	0.003
Chlorides	....	....	1.3
Nitrogenas nitrates	....	....	Nil
Total Hardness	....	....	23.4
(a) Temporary	....	....	17.6
(b) Permanent	....	....	5.8
Poisonous Metals	....	....	Nil
Nitrites	....	....	Nil
Microscopical examination of the			
Sediment	....	....	Nil
<i>Bacteriological :</i>			
Total Colonies in 48 hours	Nil	Per lcc of Water	growing at 37deg.C.
Number of Coli-Aerogenes organisms	Nil	Per 100cc of Water	growing at 37deg.C.
Number of Faecal types of B Coli	Nil	Per 100cc of Water	growing at 44deg.C.

Private supplies throughout the District give less consistently satisfactory results on analysis ; these are generally not chlorinated.

SEWERAGE

Connections continue to be made to the sewer at Ramsbury, and the scheme for Aldbourne is in the hands of the Ministry.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Due attention was given throughout the year to the cleanliness of premises handling foodstuffs. It may generally be stated that the standard of hygiene was satisfactory during the year, and this is of the greatest importance in view of the greatly increased incidence throughout the country in recent years of diseases traceable to food contamination.

CAUSES OF DEATH

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN—1952

					M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	....	....	....	2	—	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	....	....	....	—	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	....	....	....	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	....	....	....	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	....	....	....	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	....	....	....	—	—	—
8	Measles	....	....	....	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	....	....	....	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	....	....	....	1	1	2
11	„ „ lung-bronchus	....	....	....	—	—	—
12	„ „ breast	....	....	....	—	3	3
13	„ „ uterus	....	....	....	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	....	....	....	5	2	7
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	....	....	....	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	....	....	....	—	—	—
17	Vascular lesion of nervous system	....	....	....	7	9	16
18	Coronary disease, angina	....	....	....	9	8	17
19	Hypertension with heart disease	....	....	....	1	1	2
20	Other heart disease	....	....	....	15	17	32
21	Other circulatory disease	....	....	....	3	2	5
22	Influenza	....	....	....	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	....	....	....	2	2	4
24	Bronchitis	....	....	....	1	1	2
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	....	....	....	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	....	....	2	1	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	....	....	....	1	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	....	....	....	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....	....	2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	....	....	....	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	....	....	....	—	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	....	....	....	2	5	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	....	....	....	2	—	2
34	All other accidents	—	2	2
35	Suicide	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total all causes					56	58	114

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1952

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report on the work carried out in my department during 1952, which, as usual, has been kept as brief as possible.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the other members of the staff for their help and assistance during the past year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

KENNETH F. HUDSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING

The following table shows the parishes in which new houses were completed during the year.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Council Houses</i>
Aldbourne	1	4
Avebury	2	—
East Kennett	—	4
Grafton	1	—
Mildenhall	3	—
Ramsbury	2	8
West Overton	1	—
Total	10	16

The number of Council Houses erected was considerably less than in 1951 but as stated in my last report these figures relate only to completed houses and do not take account of any houses in course of erection. Therefore such a table can only give part of the picture.

The figure for private houses was again not very large though it remains constant and has done so for the past years.

The following table would appear to be of some interest and shows the total number of houses erected since 1945 by both the Council and private enterprise.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Houses erected</i>		
	<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aldbourne	28	5	33
Avebury	—	2	2
Baydon	4	2	6
Berwick Bassett	—	2	2
Broad Hinton	—	2	2
Chilton Foliat	8	1	9
East Kennett	4	—	4
Fyfield	—	1	1
Grafton	10	9	19
Great Bedwyn	19	2	21
Ham	—	5	5
Mildenhall	—	11	11
Ogbourne St. Andrew	—	4	4
Ogbourne St. George	—	3	3
Preshute	—	1	1
Ramsbury	38	7	45
Shalbourne	6	3	9
West Overton	16	2	18
Winterbourne Bassett	4	4	8
Total	137	66	203

There are 301 applicants for Council houses still on the waiting list so the building of these houses will continue.

During 1952 one Demolition Order was made and four houses were demolished on which demolition orders were already operative.

WATER SUPPLIES

There are five piped Public Water Supplies in the district.

AVEBURY SUPPLY.

This scheme was brought into operation during 1952 and supplies water to the parishes of Preshute, Fyfield, West Overton, East Kennett, Avebury, Winterbourne Monkton, Berwick Bassett, Winterbourne Bassett and Broad Hinton. Water is supplied to the western part of the district and has brought relief to this area. Apart from several farm supplies to some of the houses and cottages there was a growing tendency for the wells to be short of water during the summer months. Connection of the properties to the mains has been going on steadily.

The pumping station is situated at Clatford and pumps the water from the lower chalk 150 feet deep to a reservoir on Totterdown. The water is chlorinated at the pumping station.

BAYDON SUPPLY.

This supplies the parish of Baydon and the water is obtained in bulk from the Hungerford Rural District Council. Practically the whole of the parish is connected to the mains. The water is chlorinated at the pumping station.

BEDWYN SUPPLY.

This supplies the parishes of Great and Little Bedwyn. The pumping station being situated midway between the two villages and pumps the water to a reservoir in Chisbury Ring. The water is chlorinated at the pumping station. Water is supplied to nearly all Great Bedwyn, part of Little Bedwyn and is taken over the border to a farm and several cottages at St. Katharine's in the Pewsey Rural District.

OGBOURNE SUPPLY.

The water from this supply is purchased in bulk from the Swindon Corporation from their Pumping Station at Whitefields, Ogbourne St. George. The water is boosted to a reservoir on the downs and gravitates to the two parishes of Ogbourne St. Andrew and Ogbourne St. George and to the military camp. The majority of the properties in both parishes are connected to the mains. The water is chlorinated at Whitefields.

RAMSBURY SUPPLY.

This supplies the parishes of Aldbourne, Chilton Foliat and Ramsbury. The water being pumped from the greensand at Ramsbury to a reservoir to the north of the village. The great majority of premises are connected to this supply. The water is chlorinated at the pumping station.

The following table shows the properties and population supplied by Public Water Supplies.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Direct to Houses</i>		<i>Standpipes</i>	
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Aldbourne	292	876	—	—
Avebury	70	210	—	—
Baydon	70	210	—	—
Berwick Bassett	1	3	—	—
Broad Hinton	27	81	—	—
Chilton Foliat	55	165	—	—
East Kennett	3	9	8	24
Fyfield	5	15	—	—
Great Bedwyn	210	630	—	—
Little Bedwyn	43	129	15	45
Ogbourne				
St. Andrew	49	147	—	—
Ogbourne				
St. George	81	243	—	—
Preshute	1	3	—	—
Ramsbury	348	1044	—	—
West Overton	80	240	—	—
Winterbourne				
Bassett	4	12	—	—
Winterbourne				
Monkton	11	33	—	—
Total	1350	4050	23	69

Samples for bacteriological examination were taken at various points on the mains during the year and the results are as follows :—

<i>Supply</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	<i>No. of Samples Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Slightly Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Not Satisfactory</i>
Avebury	3	2	1	—
Baydon	10	6	4	—
Bedwyn	24	13	10	1
Ogbourne	10	10	—	—
Ramsbury	9	8	—	1
Total	56	39	15	2

The reason for the ten slightly unsatisfactory and the one not satisfactory samples of the Bedwyn Supply was due to a faulty chlorinator which was repaired. The unsatisfactory sample taken from the Ramsbury Supply was due to the sample being taken in the open from a builder's standpipe. Subsequent samples from this source were all satisfactory.

As the water in this area is all from chalk or greensand below the chalk there is no risk of plumbo-solvent action.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health reported on the result of samples of water taken from the village of Froxfield. On considering this report the Council instructed their consulting engineers to prepare a scheme for extending the Ramsbury Water Supply to Froxfield.

Bacteriological samples were taken from various private supplies during the course of the year and where necessary advice was given as to how the quality of the supply could be improved, and with the extension of the public schemes and piped farm supplies there is no doubt that the majority of the existing wells will be come disused.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Sewerage Scheme in Ramsbury has been in operation for over a twelve month and apart from minor adjustments has worked well. The number of private houses connected to the sewers continues to increase but not all that can have taken the opportunity. Every endeavour is being made to encourage owners to provide this service.

The Council continue to press the need for a sewerage scheme at Aldbourne and have had the support of the County Council in this matter. The conditions in Aldbourne are as bad if not worse than in Ramsbury before their sewerage was provided.

The provision of drainage to cottages by means of septic tanks continues steadily and this is by no means confined to owner/occupiers of properties but is being carried out to farm cottages. No doubt the farmers realise that the provision of a modernised cottage attracts the best labour.

The increase in the use of water caused by the provision of a piped water supply is creating and will create further difficulties with regard to drainage. The provision of a sewerage scheme would help but I cannot visualise these schemes being provided to all the villages.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of household refuse is carried out by three men and one 10 cubic yard refuse freighter. Disposal is by controlled tipping at Knowle.

Two men are continuously engaged in the collection of refuse. The third man divides his time between keeping the refuse tip tidy and the depot baling paper. He is also required when necessary to assist in collection.

There is a fortnightly collection to the ten most populated parishes and the other parishes receive a collection every four weeks. It is hoped that sometime in the future the collection will be at least once a fortnight for all parishes.

The present staff and vehicle does not allow of any increase in collection although the continued erection of houses stretches the present schedule. Further the quantity of refuse collected from each house has increased considerably since the scheme started in 1945.

As stated before the provision of a suitably constructed dustbin with a tight fitting lid and handles to all properties would materially assist in the collection of house refuse. It is much simpler for the men to empty one container rather than empty several buckets, boxes, etc. The saving of time would be appreciable over the day.

SALVAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Council continue to collect and dispose of salvage collected at the same time as the household refuse. The price received for baled waste paper dropped during the year and this accounts for the smaller price received. It must be remembered, however, that salvage is still household refuse and would have to be collected in any case.

The weight of the materials remains fairly constant and is practically the maximum that can be dealt with by the present staff.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the salvage sold for the years 1951 and 1952.

	1951						1952					
	<i>Weight</i>			<i>Value</i>			<i>Weight</i>			<i>Value</i>		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	41	15	1	605	19	2	41	13	2	371	17	9
Rags	1	6	1	48	5	8	1	7	2	30	8	8
Scrap Iron	7	0	3	20	9	2	10	4	1	35	15	11
Total	50	1	5	674	14	0	53	5	1	438	2	4

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

This was the first complete year during which we had a full time Rodent Operator and the decision of the Council to appoint one was fully justified. It was possible to carry out systematic inspections in the district of houses, business premises and farms.

It was found that generally speaking the rat infestations were relatively slight and in no case was a major infestation found.

Over the year 1,678 premises were inspected for the presence of rats or mice of which 366 were found to be infested. Satisfactory treatment of these premises was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries recommendation. In the case of the farms these were dealt with by the Agricultural Executive Committee staff.

By the end of the year the only poison in use was warfarin and this was remarkably successful.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Periodical inspections were made to various factories in the district, attention being paid to the provision of adequate and cleanly sanitary accommodation being provided.

There are no large factories in the area. The largest being an agricultural Lime Works at Ogbourne St. George. The others consist of small business premises such as bakehouses, garages, etc.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLIES.

There are nine registrations under the various milk regulations and inspections are made of these premises from time to time. In most cases the milk is purchased already bottled from the Milk Marketing Board. The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 :—

Dealers licences for retailing Tuberculin tested milk 5.

Dealers licences for retailing Pasteurised milk 4.

Supplementary licences for retailing Tuberculin tested milk 4.

Supplementary licences for retailing Pasteurised milk 3.

BAKEHOUSES.

In this Council's area there are 16 bakehouses, situated in the following parishes :—

Aldbourne	5
Avebury	1
Broad Hinton	1
Chilton Foliat	1
Grafton.....	1
Great Bedwyn	1
Ham	1
Ogbourne St. Andrew	1
Ramsbury	2
Shalbourne	1
West Overton	1

Regular visits are made to these bakehouses and informal notices, where necessary, are served on the occupiers calling for them to comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1936, and the Bye-laws made thereunder.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

There are 29 registrations for the sale of ice-cream in this district. The premises being fairly evenly distributed over the area. All the ice-cream is manufactured outside the area and sold from refrigerators in a pre-packed state. The selling of ice-cream in a pre-packed state simplifies cleanliness and handling both on the part of the retailer and of the customer.

OTHER FOODS.

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

<i>Food</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Top Piece of Beef	80 lb.	Bone taint
Tinned Ham	33½ lb.	Punctured and blown
Luncheon Meat	16 lb.	Blown
Various Tins	10½ lb.	Punctured and blown
<hr/> 140 lb. <hr/>		

No slaughterhouses have been operating in this district since 1939. The home killed meat is slaughtered at the new Ministry of Food slaughterhouse situated in Swindon.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1952

Nuisances, including complaints	....	....	....	....	210
Housing Inspections	....	....	....	....	17
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	9
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	72
Factory Inspections	....	....	....	....	15
Refuse Collection and Salvage	....	....	....	....	101
Milk and Dairies Premises	....	....	....	....	15
Food Premises	....	....	....	....	55
Bakehouse Inspections	....	....	....	....	22
Butchers Shop Inspections	....	....	....	....	12
Water Analysis and Sampling	....	....	....	....	189
Inspection of New Drainage	....	....	....	....	317
Inspection of New Buidlings	....	....	....	....	384
Town Planning	....	....	....	....	83
Petroleum Inspections	....	....	....	....	11
Ramsbury Drainage	....	....	....	....	39
Council House Enquiries	....	....	....	....	112
Unclassified	....	....	....	....	42
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	1,089
Anthrax Investigations	....	....	....	....	5
					<hr/> 2,799 <hr/>

*E. H. Perkins and Son Ltd.,
Marlborough.*